



Maine Farmer.

BECKLEY, HENRY, Editor.
S. B. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine—1864.

[We publish below a list of those Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as they have come to our knowledge. The list will be kept standing, and we hope the Secretaries of Societies not mentioned below will forward us the necessary information, that our list may be corrected so as to include all the Societies who are to hold fairs this season.]

KENNEBEC, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

NORON, at Kennebunk, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 27th and 28th.

EAST KENNEBEC, at Kennebunk, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 27th and 28th.

WALDO, at Belfast, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 27th and 28th.

YORK, at Saco and Biddeford (the latter to be on the Agricultural Grounds in Saco), and the Fair in the City Hall in Biddeford, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th.

KENNEBEC UNION Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Gardiner, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4th and 5th.

NORON, at Lee Village, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

Provincial Exhibitions.

NEW BRUNSWICK, at Fredericton, Oct. 4-7th.

UPPER CANADA, at Hamilton, Sept. 26th-30th.

The Exhibition at Springfield.

The first annual exhibition of the New England Agricultural Association, was held at Springfield, Mass., commencing on Tuesday of last week, and judging from accounts received up to the time of our present writing, which only include the proceedings of the first two days, the Fair was a decided success, and worthy the great interest which it represented. Not having received a report from the Senior Editor—which may reach us in season for our inside—we make use of the report of the Boston Journal in the account which follows.

The exhibition was formally opened on Tuesday morning, at which time the introductory address was delivered by the President, Dr. Geo. B. Loring. He gave a history of associated effort for the promotion of agriculture both in our own and other countries, from the earliest times, spoke of the necessity of uniting science with practice, and gave an interesting statement of the capacity of New England in her most important branches of husbandry.

Speaking of the stock on exhibition the correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"The leading feature of the exhibition is unquestionably the horses. As we already stated, in number and in character the display is very superior. Many gentlemen of character and means, of correct taste and superior judgment of the qualities and properties of the nobles of our domestic animals, have set their energies to work in various directions, and with different families of horses, and after much expense and painstaking, have proved the rule good. In looking at the horses on exhibition, and noting their great superiority in all required respects as compared with past shows in New England, no one can fail to realize to his satisfaction the progress which is being made in the breeding of the horse, and which is earnestly continuing to work out to perfection, this most interesting and valuable branch of improvement. Seeing these things it is almost self-evident that the horse is the noblest of our domestic animals, and that the means of joining in their efforts, will be tempted to go up to the help of these men in their labors of improvement. This should be a legitimate teaching of the present meeting."

The various breeds of cattle including the Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires, Alderneys &c., are well represented, and as we already stated, it is believed that many choice heads in all the E. States have no representation—a disadvantage their owners have voluntarily permitted themselves to labor under. As the sheep are few, the best New England stock of Merino, Southdowns and Cotswolds, of course their quality could not be exceeded. The departments of Swine and Poultry are rather limited in numbers, though choice specimens in each are present.

The show of vegetables is large and good, and the products of the dairy are also worthy of special mention. Among the noticeable displays in the latter department there are several mammoth cheeses made in some of the newly established cheese manufactories which have been objects of universal admiration and remark."

The number of agricultural implements and machines is very large, and the display of vegetables, fruits and flowers, dairy products, articles of domestic manufactures, the industrial arts, &c., &c., exceedingly fine.

The trot for the Society's purse of \$400 came off on Wednesday, the second day. Four stallions were entered to compete, viz: "General Knox," owned by Thomas S. Long, of Vassalboro', Me.; "Draco," owned by John S. Poor, of Somerville; "Volcano," owned by Terry Bardin, of Pittsford; and "Duke of Wellington," owned by William B. Smith, of Hartford, Ct.

"Gen. Knox" won in three straight heats, time 2:31, 2:37, 2:34. The Journal report says:

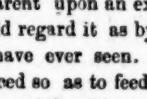
"Better time, it is alleged, could have been made by Knox, but it is to be considered that he was not in the best of trim, having left the stud three weeks ago, and the Hampton Park track is not the most favorable for the accomplishment of the best time. Had the match, which was a friendly one, intended at first to come off next month, been postponed for six weeks, Knox would have given a better account of himself."

To show the great extent of territory, and the magnitude of the interests represented by the New England Fair, we copy the following from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"The territory occupied by the six New England States, covers an area of about 65,000 square miles and had a population in 1860 of 3,153,283. Of its 20,000,000 acres only 12,000,000 are improved. It has 250,172 horses, 646,992 cows, 268,181 oxen, 580,101 other cattle, 1,749,500 sheep and 322,157 swine. It raises about 5,000,000 pounds of wool, manufactures 47,900,000 pounds of butter, and 21,000,000 pounds of cheese, per annum. The value of its farms is estimated at \$175,000,000, its implements of husbandry at \$40,000,000 and its live stock \$68,000,000, or a total of \$557,000,000. The wealth and power of New England agriculture is greater than any other interest. A selection of the choicest animals and products of New England would make an exhibition worthy of any country or climate. New England owes it to herself to make such an exhibition, and to make it at such a crisis. The eyes of the world are upon her, and those who take pride in her first exhibition are working for immortality."

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

A NEW SHEEP RACK. We have in our office the model of a new feeding rack for sheep, which all farmers are invited to call and examine.

With a few improvements that could be made when building a rack from this model,—which become readily apparent upon an examination of the same—we should regard it as by far the best rack for sheep we have ever seen. The rack is intended to be placed so as to feed from a barn floor directly into it, and for this purpose one end is left open. The floor or bottom of the rack is made in this form,  thus furnishing a place for roots or grain in addition to a place for hay. At the outside are places for sheep to put their heads through and feed from the inner rack, which rests upon the inside of the feed trough, or V-shaped parts of the above diagram. The inner slats forming the rack are fastened to a wide board, which is hung upon hinges at the outside, and while forming an incline upon which the hay passes into the rack, also prevents chaff from falling upon the necks of the sheep when feeding. These can also be turned up whenever the rack needs cleaning or sweeping out. The model comes from Skowhegan, the gentleman sending it not furnishing his name, but who writes as follows:

"MISERS. EDITORS:—The e are three reasons why this is the best hay rack I have ever seen: 1st, There can be no hay wasted by the sheep while eating. 2d, Because no chaff can scatter on their necks while being fed. 3d, Because the hinges allow the inner rack to be turned up while cleaning out the racks."

PROFITS OF SHEEP. The following account of the profits of a small flock of sheep—communicated to the Bangor Whig by Mr. John Given, of Newport—is added to our already long chapter of items showing the profits of this branch of husbandry. He writes:

"I wintered eight ewes and a buck. The buck was a small lamb, and one of the ewes was a twin lamb. They sheared 34 lbs. of wool worth \$1.15 per pound, and had 15 lambs but raised only 13, worth \$4.00, which with the wool makes \$35.00—an average of \$9.22. One of the sheep raised three lambs, worth more than \$10. I put to her credit \$14; three raised two apiece; I put to their credit an average of \$11.50, which will make from the four \$40.50. The sheep that raised three lambs a year old, and has raised seven lambs. The increase from that lamb is fourteen—seven children and one great grandchild. There are in the flock ten ewes of the tribe now."

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE. MESSRS. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, have in press a new and enlarged edition of "The Field and Garden Vegetables of America," by Fearing Burr, Jr., which was first published two years ago, but which was not stereotyped. The edition now preparing will be more largely illustrated, and issued in a more convenient form than the first, which is now regarded as the standard work upon garden and field vegetables, their varieties, culture, &c., &c.

Chas. Scribner, one of the leading New York publishers, has in press, "Wet Days at Edgewood with Old Farmers, Old Gardeners, and Old Pastors," being a re-publication of the articles entitled "Wet-Weather Work," which have been running through the pages of the Atlantic Monthly during the past year. It is only necessary to mention the name of the author, Donald G. Mitchell, to insure our readers what a rich treat is in store for them upon the publication of the volume. It will be ready in October.

WANTED. Mr. W. B. Frost, of Wayne, wishes correspondents to address him by letter, or through our columns—we suggest the latter mode as best—concerning a Cotswold or Leicester buck. Mr. F. wishes to purchase a buck, and also desires information from farmers who have had experience with these breeds of sheep.

The second exhibition of the Provincial Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick will take place at Fredericton, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 4th, and continuing four days. The prize list of the Association has been sent us by Jas. G. Stevens, Secretary of the Board. His address is Fredericton.

Can any of our readers give us some account of the history of the "Mason Wood" apple? This diagram is intended to show the end of the bottom part of the rack.

"Much attention is given in Maine to wheat. In some years it produces enough for its own consumption. It will not be so this season. Field after field wilted away. The heads of wheat in the straw are shriveled and shrunken, and the crops, with now and then an exception, may be pronounced a failure."

The above from a recently published report on the condition of the crops in this State was inserted in our issue of Sept. 1st, with the qualification that the entire report was in the main correct "except in regard to wheat, which is grossly inaccurate," and yet the statement is going round of the papers, and we understand has appeared in the last bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. Considering the fact that this State has not grown wheat enough for its own consumption in any one year, for the past twenty years, it seems somewhat strange that such a report can be received with no qualification by the press of the State, and much less find a place in our National Agricultural Report on the prospect and condition of the crops.

A Bunch of Items.

Mr. R. A. Davis of Larone, informs us that he has succeeded well in grafting the wheat plum upon the common home-plum tree. Three trees have been grafted and are doing well, while upon another tree grafted two years ago, only two out of seven scions have lived.

A gentleman who has recently visited the Dead River section of Somerset county, reports that Miles Standish, Esq., who owns an extensive grass and grain farm—a field of oats of four acres in extent, which are estimated, by good judges to yield five hundred bushels, or one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre. Our informant says they stood as high as a man's shoulders, and were too stout to lodge.

It has been said that upon soil having a large proportion of clay, a drain made of sand has been found to answer a very good purpose for drainage. This statement has been made in our hearing, by a practical farmer, and we would be glad to have our correspondents inform us if they are acquainted with any one who has given the plan a trial.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

SEPTEMBER.

Pair autumn month! I start at the three, which, following summer with her vital train, O'er glowing life, like a rich laden wain, Comes bearing in the fields the harvest home From many a field.

II.

Altogether the hay stack the golden clouds, Lie loosely scattered, like a golden rain, And fading rays of sun, like bars of gold, Shine shining down on the harvest home, With promised yield.

III.

Upon the hills the golden clouds, Lie loosely scattered, like a golden rain, And fading rays of sun, like bars of gold, Shine shining down on the harvest home, With promised yield.

IV.

O heavenly Father! 'mid a summer hour, Wear on these hills the golden clouds, And may it autumn, like September, yield A glorious harvest, which the harvest home, May find in store.

Geo. E. BRACKETT.

Bellevue, N. H., 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Best Mowing Machine.

MESSES. EDITORS:—In the Farmer of Aug. 11, "Learned" desires information concerning the best mowing machines now in use, and in the issue of the 25th, are two or three communications purporting to answer his inquiries. Since the introduction of mowing machines into Maine some ten years since, I have watched the working of each different style, and noted the improvements made. I made a careful comparison of four machines with reference to purchasing for myself, and have already been satisfied with the choice I then made, but, after having used a mower for seven seasons, and seen the different kinds of work that have been mowed on my place, I consider it as difficult for a man to decide which is the "best" mowing machine, unless he knows by practical experience what a mower ought to be, as it is to decide which of all the mowers now in use is the best one; yet there are many mowers applicable in the one case as in the other which I decide when we come to investigate.

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The mowers were originally a reaper, and as such, they were not adapted to mowing, but as the mowers have been improved, and the reaper has been improved, they have become adapted to mowing, and the reaper has become a mowing machine.

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we of the time, money, hard work, and thorough knowledge of landscape gardening which were required to form a pleasure ground of that extent, and I came away with this improvement of the subject:

Do not expect you have a pleasant and beautiful country place with trees, flowers, and other accompaniments without hard work, and do not suppose that if once prepared they will keep themselves in good order with no assistance from you. Therefore if you have thoughts of making a country place, or of enlarging the one you now have, do a little at a time, and do not lay your plans too extensive. Begin with a part of your grounds, and if you find it a pleasure to take care of that, you have plenty of time, make other and greater improvements.

I have sometimes noticed as I have been passing country residences, that evergreen trees, such as cedars, firs and hemlocks, are often planted close to houses. This I think is not only in bad taste, but decidedly out of place, and injurious to the health of the inmates. Trees should not be set too close to dwellings; and especially evergreens should be placed in a position where they will break off the cold north winds, and not be directly in front and close about houses, for health in a house is indispensable both to health and pleasure.

A great deal of time is spent on walks around country dwellings. I go for not having artificial walks. Do not ornamental gardeners and writers of the artificial in landscape gardening and scenery tell us to follow the "natural" course? Nature makes gravel walks, lays out lanes and keeps them in order? Let us dispense with walks, and, on arriving at an entrance gate to a private house, let us just pass on, and let the gravel or plank track, to the quiet and retired spot within. These are the thoughts and opinions of a

In the City, August, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Parsnips for Stock.

Some advocate the culture of this root in preference to carrots, or turnips, for stock. That the parsnip contains more nutritious matter than either of the other mentioned roots, there can be but little question. But the query is, are they as profitable, and as easily raised? If any of the readers of the Farmer have had experience in this matter, they will confer a favor on the writer, by giving the result of such experience through its columns. We have tried the cultivation of the parsnip for a number of years and have always found it to be a profitable crop. We have planted on different kinds of soil, and have had the same result. Our first trouble is, to get the seed to come up well. The seed is very small, and it is difficult to get it to germinate. A neighbor having tried it, has pulverized the earth deeply with care. If they require any particular kind of manure, we have yet to learn what it is. We wish to know if there is more seed in the parsnip, how deep the seed should be planted, what kind of soil, and manure, is best for a crop; also the best time of year to plant, spring or fall.

The writer is not alone as it respects having parsnips for stock. A neighbor having tried it, has pulverized the earth deeply with care. If they require any particular kind of manure, we have yet to learn what it is. We wish to know if there is more seed in the parsnip, how deep the seed should be planted, what kind of soil, and manure, is best for a crop; also the best time of year to plant, spring or fall.

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Agricultural Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

West's Improved Pump.

The high recommendation awarded this pump by John Robinson, Esq., has brought so many inquiries that we have determined to answer them all at once, and to anticipate many others that may be made.

The pump is a combined suction and force pump, drawing water from wells thirty feet deep, and forcing it, through hose, if necessary to any distance.

Three kinds are made for farmers' use, the house pump, being somewhat ornamental in design, and intended to be set under cover. The well or cistern pump (Fig. 1) is intended for yards and exposed situations. The plate through which the pump passes, is fastened firmly to the platform covering the well, the pump being underneath, so that the only part of the pump above the platform are the rod and the standard which carries the handle, and attached to which is the discharging pipe. The cut represents the pump in its position in a well.

In winter a small hole is opened in the pipe below the platform, allowing the water to run out, so that no water above ground, and no chance for freezing.

Figure 2 shows the pump adapted to a deep well. It is of course necessary, from the very principle of a suction pump, that the working part should be not more than thirty feet from the surface of the water, and where the well is deeper than that, the pump must be lowered till it is within that distance of the water. This cut shows the manner of suspending the pump, and also shows the pump in action, the handle being worked at both the top and down strokes of the handle, and works as easily, when the discharge is open, as when it is closed. When desired the pump can be delivered by underground pipes at several different places, without danger of freezing in any of the deliveries.

As a force pump, this is a most valuable engine, for it will throw fifteen or twenty gallons of water per minute, to a distance of fifty feet from the hose.

NEWSPAPER.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA. We had the following account of the movements of Sherman in connection with the capture of Atlanta, telegraphed to the New York papers from Gen. Grant, Sept. 5th. At the latter date the rebel army was moving eastward with Sherman hanging on their rear, some thirty-two miles from Atlanta:

"On the 30th ult. the Fourth and Twenty-third corps struck the Micon line some five miles beyond East Point Junction. Meantime the Army of the Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing bravely with the enemy on our right, driving them across the Flint river toward Jonesboro. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was the way to the enemy's position. The other divisions on his right and left. The Sixteenth corps, of Howard's command, somewhat retired forward of the extreme right, with the Seventeenth on the left. The Fourteenth and Twentieth corps forming a connecting line extending beyond the railroad on the left."

The Fifteenth corps spent the night interestingly; and next day, before the right and left flanks had taken up their positions, the enemy burst in masses on the Fifteenth corps, but were steadily and resolutely met, their repeated assaults being repulsed, they losing several general officers, including Major General Anderson, and many privates. Colonel Williams and Major Barton, killed; five Colonels, Majors, &c., wounded or taken prisoners, besides rank and file killed, wounded and captured. Our loss was slight as we fought behind works."

The brunt of the fight fell on Hazen's division, which captured two flags. The next morning, the 1st of September, the Fourteenth corps marched on the Micon line, destroying the train for several miles, and about four o'clock took up position on the left of the Fourth corps, which had now formed in line of battle.

The enemy had intrenched themselves in front of the Fourth corps, who were ordered to assault them. Cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artillery, and after a most desperate conflict of two hours succeeded in driving them back from their larvaesque position, capturing two batteries—some celebrated battery, taken from us at Chickamauga, of five guns, and another of four guns—some battle flags and a large number of prisoners. They also took General Gavett's staff and a general. Brigadier General Cummings, of S. D. Lee's corps, was mortally wounded. It is said that the Arkansas brigade was captured with Gaven. "We swell our list of prisoners to near two thousand."

While the Fourteenth corps was thus nobly and fiercely engaged, the Army of Tennessee and Fourth corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on their right, and early in the afternoon moved noiselessly away, with the intention of forming a junction with Steward's corps, which had remained in Atlanta, besides the six thousand men Hood had stationed to watch Sherman's movements, which movements seemed to confound him. The command in the field there fore devolved on Hardee, who retired along the Macon Railroad.

After finding his situation desperate in Atlanta, Hardee retreated, first burning up nearly one thousand bales cotton, eighty-six wagons laden with ammunition, chiefly cartridges and canisters.

At the break of day, when Sherman found the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion and followed in hot pursuit, his objects being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off either party. Although he may not succeed in this, yet, as they are on a night march, he will certainly harass their rear, cutting off and capturing large numbers. The defeat had been a most paralyzing effect on Hood's army, for soldiers and militia are breaking for home on all sides.

Gen. Slocum, who was guarding the communication and trains along the Chattahoochee river since the detachment from Ward's division and Williams' divisions on a reconnaissance. They advanced to the city, which they found evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of September. Due to the onset by a detachment composed of the Mayor, High Sheriff and citizens, who made a formal surrender of the town to Gen. Ward, simply making the following request:

"In view of the fact of war has placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As Mayor of this city, I ask protection for non-combatants and private property."

JAMES M. CALDWELL, Mayor of Atlanta.

The required protection was freely granted. At the time a detachment from Wilder's division, the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Sixtieth New York of Gen. Geary's division, which had entered the city simultaneously with the advance guard, the stars and stripes upon the Court House, amid a peal of cheers. "Yankee Doodle" followed, and there was commensurate the fall of Atlanta, the beacon of rebellion in the South.

Gen. Slocum arrived soon after and took formal possession of the town, some rebel government property, four engines and fourteen pieces of artillery, fifty starflags, and a great quantity of rebels laid to abandon. The town is much injured. Most of the inhabitants have left.

We have files of rebel papers, from which it would seem that Hood was completely routed by the drive of Sherman's movement. The roads were good and weather favorable, everything combining to facilitate our success.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY. The following statements made up from the muster-rolls of the three years regiments from this State which have recently been mustered into service, will show the number of deaths, discharged, desertions, &c., during that period.—The correctness of the statement is officially certified to by Adjutant General Hodson :

Whole number entered service, including all recruits —24 Regiments, 1293; 34 1550; 4th, 1415; 5th, 1266; 6th, 1777; total, 6805.

Number mustered out by expiration of term of service—24 Regiment, 331; 34, 210; 4th, 285; 5th, 270; 6th, 236; total, 1333.

Deaths—24 Regiment, 14; 34, 15; 4th, 15; 5th, 17; 6th, 11; total, 68.

Discharged—24 Regiment, 509; 34, 452; 4th, 389; 5th, 202; 6th, 427; total, 2300.

Deserted—24 Regiment, 114; 34, 103; 4th, 94; 5th, 119; 6th, 81; total, 511.

Transferred to other organizations—24 Regiment, 34; 34, 5th, 217; 6th, 318; total, 1712.

In reference to the above statements, the Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig remarks :

"From the above exhibition it will be seen that in the five regiments, with an aggregate of 6805, we find that about 700 of whom were for three years, (those for two years,) died, resulted from casualties of battles and disease, 944 deaths, hardly one in seven, for the whole three years, and scarcely above the ordinary average of mortality among the same number of troops of the most healthy locality. Yet there are those who, in the face and eyes of such well established statistics as these, will by pandering to the prejudices and fears of people try to make us believe that the North will be drained of its population unless they withhold support from the Government in its hour of peril; that the only road to peace is to refuse the succor our armies need and thus add to our miseries the prospect of defeat or a prolonged and a disastrous war."

CASTALITES IN MAINE REGIMENTS. Major J. S. Baker, commanding the 1st D. C. Cavalry, transmits to Adjutant General Hodson the following list of castalites in the regiment in action from the 19th to the 26th of August last:

Killed—Capt D. F.argent, Co. M, Aug. 24; Saddler John A. Smith, Co. A, Aug. 26; Simon W. W. Woodard, Private Edward Trip, Ft. Chas. Hadenbrook, Ft. John B. Horton, Jr.; Sergeant James Simpson, Thomas M. Sh. G., Sgt. Charles Norris, Jr.; Goddard Charles E. Moulton, Co. G; Sgt. Beahm A. Welch, H. Chas. Wallace, Jr.; Priv. William Maxwell, Co. K; Priv. George W. Smith, Co. L; Priv. Geo. W. Gray, K.; James M. Toolemaker, K.; Isaac S. Maxwell, K.; John A. Dunn, K.; O. P. Piesinger, K.; Lt. La S. Ferrell, Jr.; Lt. Sergt. A. H. Whitmore, Jr.; Sergt. F. A. Besore, Jr.; Priv. E. Elliot, Co. H; Priv. Joseph Small, Jr.; Charles L. Fash, Jr.; S. P. Fox, Jr.; Wellington Frost, M.; Priv. Percy Leonard, Jr.; W. H. Harrington, Jr.; Priv. J. Priest; Priv. J. B. Marshall; Pr. Kellogg, D. Mining—Am. Merrill, K.; Joe Palmer, K.; P. Plesinger, Jr.; Am. Nixon, M.; Geo. W. M. W.

The following list of casualties in the 8th Maine since July 25th, is reported by Major Wm. M. McArthur to the Adjutant General:

Killed—Priv. Geo. Robinson, G.; W. R. Willard, F.; Geo. Wheeler, D.; Corp. A. P. Walker, Wounded—Corps E. Hurley, July 25, knee severely; Capt. J. B. Egan, July 30, leg; L. Goodwin, Jr. arm severely; do. R. H. Burdette, July 25, head severely.

Latest Telegraphic News.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Rebel Fleet Line by Gen. Hancock.

DEPENDENCY AMONG REBEL TROOPS.

OUR REGIMENTS FILLING UP.

EARLY REPULSE ON THE SHENANDOAH.

ANOTHER SUCCESS BY OUR CAVALRY.

A Valuable Blockade Runner Captured.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRILLA QUAINTRELLE.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. PRICE.

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 11. The Herald's correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, says the capture of the rebel fleet line by Gen. Hancock, was executed so quick and quietly, that the rebels were prisoners before they were aware of it.

The position occupied by these vessels, occupying places of ground near one of the field works, was immediately occupied by our troops, and held against the attempts of the rebels to retake it.

The Herald's 9th corps correspondent says it is ascertained from rebel deserters that Longstreet's corps has been posted on the extreme right, holding the country between the Walden and Daville Railroad, with Hill's corps in the center occupying a line of defenses from the Walden north to the Petersburg, while Beauregard with his division guards the communications around the city.

These deserters state that considerable dependency exists among the rebel soldiers, especially Georgia troops, believing that their State is hopelessly conquered. It is gratifying to hear how our regiments are filling up by reinforcements daily arriving. There is a decided improvement in the morale of the army.

New York, Sept. 11. The Herald's dispatch dated Lexington, Va., 10th, 5 P. M., states the enemy attacked one brigade of Averill's cavalry this morning at Darksville, with Johnson's, McCausland's and Vaughn's brigades of cavalry, and killed 100 of our men, and captured Gen. Early conducted the attack in person. The enemy's cavalry were thoroughly beaten and driven in three successive attacks by our artillery troops, and through the rebel infantry lines. Their infantry was then brought forward to the attack, whereupon our cavalry broke (Schaeffer's) and drove them having expended their ammunition—slowly before the enemy's advance.

The rebel infantry being unable to reach the Union cavalry, the enemy's mounted force was again brought forward, but did not venture an attack.

Schaeffer is in a very bad condition, that he assumed the loss inflicted on the enemy was greater than ours. Gen. Early thought that the loss of Sheridan's lines, but was handsomely fooled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. Capt. Gillon, of the U. S. Army, sent a dispatch of Sept. 11th, informing the War Department that on Saturday, Sept. 10th, the iron steamer A. Vandyke, from Wilmington, N. C., with 210 bales of cotton and other cargoes, was sent to Boston. She has been one of the most successful blockade runners.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12. A despatch from Indianapolis to the Gazette announces the capture there of the guerrilla Quantrelle. He was recognized on the street by a relative.

New York, Sept. 12. The gold market is unusually excited, and a fierce struggle is raging between bulls and bears. It opened at 22½, declined to 21¼, but recovered to 21½, with a weak feeling.

It is reported that the rebels are preparing to move. It is reported that the rebels are preparing to move. It is reported that the rebels are preparing to move.

PRIOR has recently died at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

New York, Sept. 12. The steamship America from Southampton 31st, arrived here.

The Times says if the accounts of the ram Tennessee's doings are true, it is one of the most gallant actions of the American war.

The account of the loss on both sides makes the action still more extraordinary.

The Times says the Panama stock market was glutted with American securities. Parcels by the late steamer sold at a reduction of ten. A strong speculation panic was consequently induced. Virginia signs and Illinois Central Railroad co.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. The dear approach of the Presidential Election will make the following statement in reference to the relative vote of the several States in the Electoral College, interesting to our readers:

The relative strength of the several States in the electoral college has been considerably changed since the last Presidential election, by the decennial re-apportionment. Maine had 6 votes in 1850, and in 1854 lost 2; Massachusetts lost 2; Ohio also loses one, falling from 13 to 12 votes; New York drops down from 35 to 33; Pennsylvania loses one, Ohio loses two, and Kentucky loses one. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia, will not be heard of in the electoral college. The vote of California will be increased from 4 to 5 votes; Illinois will advance from 1 to 2 votes; Wisconsin will increase from 10 to 11 votes; Michigan increases two votes; Kansas with her three votes will be added to the column. The following is an illustrative statement of the number to which each State likely to participate in the election will be entitled:

Maine,	2	Ohio,	21
New Hampshire,	5	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	12	Illinois,	16
Rhode Island,	6	Michigan,	11
Connecticut,	6	Vermont,	6
New York,	33	Iowa,	8
Honolulu,	3	Minnesota,	8
New Jersey,	7	Kansas,	3
Pennsylvania,	16	Kentucky,	11
Delaware,	3	Texas,	10
Maryland,	7	California,	5
Oregon,	3	Total,	226

Total, 226

The number of votes to which these States are entitled is 226. A majority of this electoral college is necessary to an election, and that majority is one hundred and fourteen votes.

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